

Caledonian Mercury.

Mercury.

No. 12,119.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, MAY 25. 1799.

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25th February, 1799.

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any length of time, and in all climates.

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London; Mr R. Scott, apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh;

Mr Dickson and Mr Inglis, druggists, Dumfries; Mr

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bottles at 5s. half boxes, 2s. 6d. and for the benefit of the poor

in packets at sixpence and one shilling.

Edinburgh, May 18. 1799.

25th February, 1799.

Richard Mamell.

Buckingham Street, Adelphi, 3.

Richard Mamell.

25th February, 1799.

Richard Mamell.

LONDON GAZETTE—MAY 21.

WAR-OFFICE—May 21, 1799.

STAFF.

Brevet Major H. D. Fraser, of the 47th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the British forces serving in Portugal, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

BREVET.

Colonel Colin Campbell, of the 6th foot, to be Brigadier-General in the Leeward Islands only.

Colonel Charles William Este, of the 6th foot, to be Brigadier-General in the Island of Alderney only.

A Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, Bart. to be Colonel.

Captain James Campbell, from the Dunbarton fencibles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Thomas Payler, Esq. to be Major.

A Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

The Honourable William Edwards to be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Gammell, from the half-pay of the late 104th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

A Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald McNeil, from the Aberdeen-shire fencibles, to be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Grant, from the Fraser fencibles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Francis Geraghty, from the half pay of the late 5th regiment of the Irish brigade, to be Major.

Douglas Volunteers.

Brevet Major John Taubman to be Major-Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Taubman, on the half pay of the late 10oth foot, to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant William Lecce to be Lieutenant.

To be Ensigns—Daniel Callow; William Nicholson.

Northern Maxx Volunteers.

John Hughes, to be Lieutenant, vice Crain, who resigns; Charles Cowell, to be Lieutenant, vice William Christian, senior promoted; John Tarr, to be Ensign, vice Stevens, who resigns; Thomas Radcliffe, to be Ensign, vice William Christian, junior, promoted.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—MAY 21.

The Penelope, Nichols, from Falmouth to Lisbon, has been taken by a privateer, near the Rock of Lisbon, retaken by the Flora frigate, and arrived at Lisbon.

The Hibernia, Smithwick, from St Ives to Baltimore, is lost on the coast of America.

The Mary Campbell, of Glasgow, is captured by Le Determination privateer of Bourdeau.

The Lark, —, from Poole to Newfoundland, is taken by the Mars privateer, and burnt.

The Neutrality, Dawson, from Liverpool to Savannah, is taken by the French, and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Triton, Liburn, from London to Sierra Leone, is captured by Le Corbeur French privateer, and carried into Vigo.

The Apollo, Lee, from Lynn to Oporto, is taken by the Mars privateer, and carried into Corunna.

The Lord Hawke privateer, Captain Neale, is taken by a privateer of 18 guns, and 180 men, and carried into Passage.

The Chesterfield, Packe, Jones, from New York to Falmouth, is captured near the Channel, by Le Mars privateer, of 26 guns and 280 men, and carried into Corunna.

The Admiral Kingsmill, Burk, from Jamaica to London; the Recovery, Phillips, from ditto to Liverpool; the Mary, Parsons, from — to Charlton; and Fanny, Hackett, of Whitby, are captured by La Courageous privateer, of 28 guns, 214 men, and sent into Passage; the Captains are arrived at Poole.

The Poll Carey, —, from Virginia to London, is taken by the Hercule Speculator privateer, and carried into Graville.

The Active, Ford, from England to Newfoundland, is taken by a French privateer; some of the crew landed at Torbay.

The Lion, Artwood, from Martinique to New London, is put into Bermuda damaged. The Adventure, Nebit, from Philadelphia to Sligo, put into Bermuda leaky. The Henry and Eliza, Wells, from North Carolina to Jamaica, is put into Bermuda with loss of forecastle, and other damage. The two former ships condemned.

WINDS AT DEAL.

May 17, S. W.—18, S. W.—19, S. W.—20, N. W.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7.—Hamburg, 8.—Lisbon, 1.

Due—Ireland 2.—Hamburg 1.

MAY 21.

By the last accounts from the Mediterranean, Lord Nelson had shifted his flag from the Vanguard to the Foudroyant.

A man at Clifton some days since defrauded Lady Nelson of 12 guineas, pretending to have been charged by her Lord with accounts of his health, &c. and wished on the subject of some domestic arrangements; and stating that his disbursements on the journey amounted to the sum in question. He imposed on Dr Ryland, the Rev. Mr Hay, and a great number of other persons, with similar tales. He is now in custody.

The 36th regiment in the East Indies, has been drafted into the 76th, stationed at Dinapore.

On the 28th ult. the insurrection which was apprehended in the cantons of Schwitz and Uri, in Switzerland, broke out with great fury. At Schwitz, the insurgents took possession of the church, and killed by a fire of musquetry into the street about forty of the French. They also took 200 prisoners. While these things were going on at Schwitz, the inhabitants of the adjacent villages assembled to the number of three thousand men, and after murdering their French guests, compelled the seventy-seventh French demi-brigade, which had been detached against them, to retire. A considerable body of troops however marched from Lucern; and the leaders of the inhabitants of Schwitz have made their peace with the French, by giving up the prisoners whom they had thus taken, and the military chest. But the insurgents are in considerable force at Uri, and appear to act in concert with the Austrians.

PLYMOUTH—May 19.

Intelligence was received here this morning, of the capture of the Lord Hawke privateer, of 16 guns, belonging to this port, commanded by Capt. Pendock Neale. She was cruising off the coast of Spain, where she captured a Spanish brig, laden with a valuable cargo, soon after which she was chased by La Victoire French ship privateer, of 18 long twelve-pounders and 150 men, having also forty soldiers on board. In order to save her prize she commenced a severe action with La Victoire, which continued with great bravery, within pistol shot, for 45 minutes, but being so much annoyed by the fire of the French soldiers, and being short of her complement of seamen (several of them having been impressed by the Mermaid frigate and Sylph sloop of war), was obliged to strike, after having one man killed and five dangerously wounded. She was afterwards carried into Bayonne, together with the vessel she had taken.

MADRID—April 22.

It is in agitation to impose a general contribution, which will embrace every species of revenue, the product of land and industry, and places and pensions. The Council of Castile is now engaged in regulating the mode by which it is to operate. The national property, that of religious communities, which are on the point of being extinct, and the possessions belonging to the military orders, are to be exposed to public sale. The King is to receive for the future the third of the revenue

of all the archbishops, bishops, and other great ecclesiastical benefices, and (what will excite a little astonishment on the other side of the Pyrenees), the totality of all the prebends and other benefices, whose possessors do not perform religious duties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 21.

The Glasgow beer bill was read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the West India Governors indemnity bill, to the Scotch bail bill, and to Campbell's divorce bill.

The last mentioned was then read a first time, and ordered to be committed.

PRISON IN COLD BATH FIELDS.

The order of the day being read that the House should take further into consideration the report of the Committee appointed to examine the state of the above prison, and the question being put "that it be now taken into consideration,"

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that judging of the obstacles that were thrown in his way, and the impediments applied to prevent his obtaining that necessary information on the subject of this prison, as well as entertaining a consciousness of his own inadequacy to undertake the arduous task of investigation; he owned that he should have been almost shaken from his purpose, were it not that the magnitude of the matter itself supported him in the reflection that the cause and its importance opposed to these obstacles surmounted that inadequacy.

The shafts of power were principally levelled at him and through him the scatred and proudest privileges of Englishmen were violated. The privileges of that House were equally insulted through him, and nothing was left now but to complain. There was a time when no Minister dared such an open and violent attack upon a member of the legislative body, but now, between those who were elevated to the Peerage already, and the embryo Peers, who expected the elevation, the spirit of that House seemed vanquished; all was now swallowed up in the favourite and dashing system of a Secret Committee. Investigation of offences, that should be free and open as the air, was confined to these new fangled contrivances, and the door of truth was closed upon discovery. To remedy this misfortune he feared was now too late, and all power was wrested from the people, and vested in the Crown. The term "people" was become but another epithet for reproach.

[Here Sir FRANCIS recapitulated observations heretofore used relative to the treatment of persons confined in Cold Bath Fields.]

The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him, Mr Pitt, had used language on a former occasion relative to this subject, which conveyed a menace at him; and he hesitated not to say, that he was of opinion, that it was intended to make him the next victim to Ministerial vengeance. In defiance of that, and equally in defiance of his Secret Committee, he should vindicate the wrongs of suffering virtue, and speak the words of truth.

He then directed his animadversions principally against the gaoler, who, by the aid of torture, as he asserted, found means to extort from wretches within his grasp every shilling they possessed, who borrowed their money, and who had raised by contribution loans to the amount of more than 1000.; that not content with that, he made a traffic of their bodies, and sold them out like African slaves, for soldiers or sailors, as he could best strike his bargains;—he used personal violence, he used his fists, his sticks, his irons, and his dungeons. These are but the charges. "Will you," cried Sir Francis, "afford me the opportunity of producing the proofs?"

Sir Francis then moved, that instead of the last resolution of the report, there be substituted the following, viz.

"That a Committee be appointed to examine into the present state of the said prison, into the conduct of the gaoler of the same, particularly relative to his borrowing from the prisoners, and other abuses of his power, and to report the same to that House."

The SPEAKER suggested the propriety that it be an instruction to the Committee to re-consider their Report, as the forms of the House would not allow the Hon. Baronet's motion in its present shape; till that before the House was first disposed of. This was adopted, and Sir FRANCIS having moved accordingly, Mr SHERIDAN seconded the motion.

Mr WM. DUNDAS, in a very warm manner, vindicated the conduct of the Committee; he arraigned what he termed, the ill-timed interference of the Hon. Baronet, and his purpose in visiting the prison, only to have converse with the mutineers, and hinted in rather direct terms, that he had rashly incurred the vengeance of the state. He proceeded then to deny that Col. Despard was ill-treated; he glanced at Mr Sheridan coming down to the house for private party matter, when great public cases never claimed his consideration or regard. He then entered into a regular detail of defence of the gaoler's conduct, and concluded with remarking that there was nothing in it deserved reproach, that the goal was well calculated for the purposes to which it was applied, and he would resist the motion.

Mr WILBERFORCE BIRD entered into a sharp and minute discussion on the illegality of converting a house of correction into a prison for persons charged, or even guilty of slate crimes.

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG in reply defended the system pursued in Cold Bath Fields.

Mr BUXTON followed nearly in the same strain. He had never seen a prison better regulated, and where the health and morals of the persons under confinement were better attended to.

Major ELFORD was of opinion, that it would have been more consistent with the duty of a Member of Parliament, if the Hon. Baronet, who brought forward the present motion, had submitted the facts on which he professed to ground it to the Committee in the first instance, instead of keeping them to himself, till the report had been made.

Mr SHERIDAN supported the motion of Sir Francis Burdett. He entered into a satirical animadversion on the system adopted in Cold Bath Fields Bastile, (a cry of hear.) Yes, he observed, popular indignation to describe it—the epithet would last as long as the edifice. When gentlemen so accurately weighed its bread, tafted its broth, and admired its structure, he only wished, to complete their experimental knowledge, they had vouchsafed to take a night's lodging in it; that might bring more conviction to their minds. Seeing the Attorney General in this place, he wished to put one question roundly and fairly to him. In his opinion all and every one of these warrants of commitment were illegal, even under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and that

Government must sue for an act of indemnity, or Ministers would be amenable to punishment. No charge was made upon oath; all that was necessary for a man's incarceration was, that his Majesty's Ministers should take it into their head, that A, B, C, or D, ought to be committed. It would be necessary for them to come manfully forward, and vindicate their conduct on the plea of necessity and state policy, and then move for a bill of indemnity.

Mr MAINWARING defended the character and conduct of the Governor of the prison. He had been originally a baker, and had built 18 houses, for which he was under the necessity of borrowing money. He borrowed 700l. from one prisoner of the name of Mills, tool, from Mr Brown; and 100l. from Mr Tomkins, for which he paid regular interest, and dealt through the medium of his attorney, with instructions not to let the parties know that he was the borrower.

Mr COURTNEY said, with respect to the term Bastile,

from every enquiry he thought it was too good for it.

It was a place where men were shut up, not from any accusation upon oath, but the hint of some informer,

and where the smallness of the inclosure obliged a prisoner to be his own warming-pan. It was a system of

tyranny to which he knew no parallel.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, it was asked whether an action would lie against the Secretary of State for any commitments which he ordered under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act? To this he should decline giving any answer. It was not his duty to do so as a Member of Parliament, and he should betray his trust if he did so in his character of Attorney General. As to what had fallen in the way of ridicule from Mr Courtney, it was not worthy of an answer. As to what was alledged as a reproach to informers, he held it to be highly improper, in the present state of the country, to attempt to brand such men with infamy. The example of the sister kingdom shewed us that treachery and conspiracy may be sometime conducted in such silence, as within three days to endanger the existence of the Government. There was reason to apprehend a similar degree of danger in this country; and he observed that informers were always the more disagreeable in proportion as they spoke the truth. It was aliked, why their committed were not brought to trial within a certain time? To this it would be extremely imprudent in him to give any answer whatever; and he must oppose the motion for the re-commitment, as it would only tend to keep the public mind uneasy upon a subject which should be set at rest.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

Against Sir Francis's motion 147

For it - - - - - 6—141

"Dgezar Pacha writes to the Grand Signior, that he will not sheath the sword till he has exterminated the French to the last man."

The Porte has likewise received advice of another advantage gained over the French. Bonaparte had left in Egypt 17 ships, laden with artillery and ammunition, which were to be conveyed to Palestine. This 7, and forced the rest to fly to the Islands of the Archipelago, whither they purposed them.

It is also reported here, that Sir Sidney Smith and Capt. Trowbridge have effected a landing on the coast of Egypt, with Russian and Turkish troops, by which they have cut off the communication between the army of Bonaparte in Syria, and Alexandria and Cairo.

STOCKS.

This day, (May 22) at twelve o'clock—3 per cent. red.

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possible to throw a bridge, owing to the declivity of the mountains and the sharp turnings of the river.

On receiving this report, the Quarter Master General Marquis Chaffell went to the place himself, and finding the execution of this design difficult, though not quite impossible, resolved with the assistance of the fourth Battalion, and that of the chasseurs, (whole Colonel volunteered the service), to have the pontoons carried down by men, and to attempt to re-establish the bridge.

Between twelve at night and five in the morning all the pontoons and beams were fortunately brought down, and at half past five the bridge was completed. Thirty chasseurs of the corps of Alpre and 50 volunteers of Nadaffy were carried over in a boat to the opposite side, and remained at the foot of the rugged mountain, on which the castle of Trezzo is built, without making the least noise.

The bridges being finished, Major Retzer, with six companies of the above-mentioned chasseurs, and one regiment of Russian cosacks, passed the Adda; one battalion of Nadaffy, two of Esterhazy, and the fourth Battalion of Bidekuti, and fell upon the enemy in and behind Trezzo.

The French, who considered the building of this bridge impossible, had not the least notice thereof. The above brigade was followed by the seventh hussars, and two Cossack regiments. The enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott, whose whole division crossed the river, fell upon that of the enemy commanded by General Grenier, which was on the point of advancing against General Vukasovich at Brivio.

The battle was very obstinate; the enemy took post between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was most vigorously attacked. On this occasion the brave Colonel Bidekuti was wounded in the head.

The enemy, who in the mean time had drawn reinforcements from Victor's division, was on the point of turning our right wing, and the Battalion of Bidekuti had already begun to give way, when General Chaffell led up the two grenadier battalions Pers and Stentoch, which formed the head of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Zopf's division, just then coming up against the enemy.

The Battalion Pers having attacked in front, suffered considerably; but the Stentoch battalion, with two squadrons of hussars of Archduke Joseph's regiment, under the command of Captain Kirchner, led on by Lieutenant Bokarme of the engineers, (to the sound of military music,) fell on the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed; and the hussars, having broken through the French, made 300 prisoners, and cut 200 to pieces.

The village Pozzo was carried sword in hand. The enemy in the mean time had received reinforcements, and marched his troops up in order in the road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked, and Major Retzer, with the Nadaffy battalion, took Baprio, and made 200 prisoners.

The enemy was pursued; and near Gergonzollo the French General Becker, and 30 wounded officers, were taken prisoners.

At the same time General Melas marched against Cassano, and battered the entrenchments across the Ritoro canal, with twelve-pounders and howitzers; and as the French fell back, caused a flying bridge to be thrown over the canal di Ritoro. First Lieutenant of the Pioneers, Count Kinski, completed it in spite of the heavy fire of the enemy. General Melas immediately ordered the Reiskys' regiment against the entrenchments which covered the bridge, which, with three cannons, was carried with so much rapidity, that the bridge, which had been set on fire by the French, was saved by our troops.

General Melas crossed, with his whole column, the Adda; and the same evening marched to Gergonzollo, and the next day early, (28th), to Milan. The two divisions Fröhlich and Ott advanced to Milan the 28th; the right under General Rozemberg, passed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but General Vukasovich, who had already passed the river, formed the advanced guard, met with a division of French under General Servier at Bertero, which, after a most obstinate engagement, was beaten and forced to capitulate. The whole corps laid down its arms; the officers were permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained prisoners of war.

After this affair General Vukasovich marched to Milan, and the Russians to the right of Milan.

In Milan considerable magazines of clothing, arms, and provisions were found, of which an inventory is now making. A General with 500 men were also taken prisoners here.

The loss of the enemy, as far as could be ascertained when the messenger left the army, amounted to four Generals and upwards of 5000 men taken prisoners, and 6000 killed. Eighty pieces of cannon were taken, of which 46 are heavy besieging artillery; several standards were also taken.

Field-Marshal Suvarrow, after having given due notice to the Austrian and Russian troops who signalized themselves on this important occasion, passes the highest encomiums on the following officers:

General of cavalry Melas, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, Major-General Vukasovich, Colonel Knefwich of Archduke Joseph's hussars, Colonel d'Aspre of the chasseurs, Colonel Bidekuti, Captain Count Reipper, and especially Captain Kirchner, who, though his battalion was but weak, forced his way with the bayonets through the enemy; Captains Meflier, Rothchiz, the last of whom received two wounds; Lieutenants Count Bokarme, of the engineers, and Habiney of Nadaffy, and also the second Lieutenant Ritko of the same regiment.

But Field-Marshal Suvarrow principally praises the discernment and vigilance of Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chaffell; as also Lieutenant-Colonel Thelen, his Aid-de-Camp.

With regard to the Russian troops, the Field-Marshal Suvarrow particularly commends General Prince Kozakow, Colonel Laborow, Majors Romanow and Rosan, and Captain Stalerakow.

The articles of capitulation granted to General Servier and his division will be added in our next.

Field-Marshal Suvarrow has left Field-Marshal Kray with a sufficient force in the environs of Mantua and Peschiera; Mantua is blockaded, and Peschiera besieged.

The contents of the Hamburg mail principally relate to the important victory gained by General Suvarrow, which is better and fully detailed in the Gazette Extraordinary.

The mail, however, brings this additional intelligence,

that BUONAPARTE has met a severe defeat, and lost above 6000 men.—See under the head Constantinople.

When the intelligence of SUWARROW's victory in Italy was known in London or Wednesday, the bells were set a ringing.

No mention is made of any cruelties being exercised by the victorious Russians towards their fallen enemy.

Prince Charles, according to our private letters, had arrested the Commandant of the advanced posts near Rastadt, and had appointed a Military Commission to enquire into the circumstances of the death of the French Ministers at Rastadt.

BIRTH—

Mrs DUNDAS of Blair of a daughter, at Blair Castle, on the 23rd instant.

MARRIED—

At Kilmarnock, Mr ALLAN FAULDS, sed and bursaryman, to Miss NANCY ALLAN, daughter of Mr Allan, Irvine.

DIED—

At Edinburgh, on the 20th instant, Mr RALPH VERNON, student of medicine.

At Culross, upon Wednesday morning, the 15th instant, ROBERT HALKERSTON, Esq. of Carsekerdo.

Saturday, John DUGGAN, alias Captain Thunderbolt, CALLAGHAN McCARTHY, OWEN SCANLAN, and DANIEL REEN, were tried by a Court Martial for the murder of Mr HUTCHINSON. The three first were convicted on the clearest evidence, ordered for execution, and their heads cut off, on Tuesday next, at Ma-

cromp.

The sentence of Reen, who was steward to Mr H. and lived in his house twenty-four years, is not yet pre-

cisely announced.

The party which attacked his house consisted of fifteen; two Captains, four sergeants, and nine privates, sworn United Irishmen, armed with six muskets, three pistols, a blunderbuss, a Hellfire carbine, and pikes and bayonets fixed on poles.

One of the gang, less sanguinary than the rest, objected to the assassination of Mr H.—said, "he was an indulgent landlord, a protector of the poor, and a gentleman that never injured or oppressed any man!"—The officers replied, "it was no matter, they must dispatch him, and all the rest in the same way; that it was the law of the United Irishmen, and their order, which they must follow, and that the country would soon be free!"

His murder was part of an infernal system of assassination and plunder, previously concerted to co-operate with a recent conspiracy at Mallow.

Several of the most respectable Magistrates and gentlemen were marked, and their houses reconnoitred under various pretexts, for the purpose of carrying the de-

sign into execution.

DUBLIN—May 20.

An express, dated May 14, arrived on Saturday morning from Gen. TRENCH, at Castlebar, mentioning that 27 ships, supposed to be enemies, were seen on the 14th inst. off Westport, and another fleet, consisting of 25 sail, supposed to be Lord BRIDPORT's, as he has been there two days, off Arran, within three hours sail of them; both fleets under press of sail, steering north. On the arrival of the express, Brigade Major DUNBAR was despatched with advice to Admiral KINGSMILL, who has 12 sail of the line along with him.

Yesterday evening, at a late hour, an express was received at the Castle (as we are informed) containing intelligence, that Lord BRIDPORT had fallen in with the French fleet, and captured 19 sail of their first rates. This, if the fleets met, we think highly probable; but, as yet, we have not such vouchers as we wish for in confirmation of the intelligence.—We earnestly hope it may be so, but it by no means agrees with the intelligence we have received from other quarters.

CORK—May 23.

TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF COLONEL HUTCHINSON.

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sign into execution.

CORK—May 26.

This day, — REILLY, a corporal of the Meath Regiment, was hanged at the usual place of execution, for being concerned in the late conspiracy at Mallow. The whole garrison attended.

The confession of this soldier fully establishes the guilt of BAKER, who is to be executed to-morrow.

This day was brought to town by a party of the Duhallow Cavalry, TIMOTHY McCARTHY, one of the murderers of the late Mr HUTCHINSON.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY IN IRELAND.

Commission dated 12th March.

Dumfries Fencible Dragoons.—Major Arthur Young to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Nicholson, resigned; Capt. Archibald Gordon to be Major; Captain-Lieutenant Cosby Young to be Captain; Lieutenant Luke Lyons to be Captain-Lieutenant; Captain Thomas Shawe to be Lieutenant, and Ensign Henry McManus, from the Aberdeen fencible infantry, to be Cornet; Mr Thomas Buckley to be Cornet, vice Irvine, removed

SEQUESTERATIONS, &c.

May 27.—John MacGregor, Merchant in Perth.—Creditors to meet in Patrick Macdougal's, vintner there, on the 3d June, at noon, to choose an interim factor; and on the 2d July, to choose a trustee.
Creditors of JOHN AND GEORGE CORRIE, Cattle-dealers in Ecclefechan, to meet in the Coffeehouse, Dumfries, on the 5th June, at noon, to consider on an offered composition, and give instructions to the trustee.
ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Merchant-Taylor, Plesance, Edinburgh, to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 6th June, at noon, to consider on matters of importance, and give directions to the trustee.
ANDREW GIB, Merchant in Kinghorn, to meet in William Skinner's, vintner there, on the 8th June, at noon, to consider on an offered composition.
JOHN GENTLES, Merchant in Stirling, to meet in Arthur Borlau's, vintner there, on the 8th June, at noon, to consider on an offered composition.

The deceased ROBERT ALBURN of Wester Craigfoodie, late Merchant in London, to lodge their claims with Robert Allan, accountant, or Thomas Duncan, writer, Edinburgh.
JAMES CARLISLE, Grocer in Edinburgh, to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 7th June, at noon, to give directions relative to matters of importance.
JOHN M'QUEEN, Smith in Edinburgh, to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 26th June, at noon, to give instructions to the trustee, and consider on matters of importance.

JOHN PATERSON of Castlehill, to see a state of his affairs with John McCaul, merchant in Glasgow, the trustee, till the 17th June, when they will meet in the trustee's office to receive their final dividends.
Examination of WILLIAM TEMPLE, Vintner in Uphall, on the 3d and 4th June, at noon, in the Sheriff Court House, Linlithgow.

INCOME ACT.

Whereas doubts have arisen upon the effect of the Schedule annexed to cap. 13, 39th Geo. III, commonly called the INCOME ACT—*a cafe was laid before Lord Advocate and Mr Solicitor General, for their opinion, "If one-fourth of the income of the land-owners, arising from the lands in the occupation of tenants at rack-rent, was to be deducted from the gross rent of said lands?"—upon which cafe, Lord Advocate and Mr. Solicitor, after considering the amended act, cap. 22, 39th Geo. III, which last act expressly repeals all the schedules in the first recited act, were decidedly of opinion, that the income of the land-owner shall be taken to be the full amount of the rent payable to him by the tenant, without any deduction of a one-fourth. But from which gross rent, the land-tax, sea-duty, minister's stipend, if payable by the land-owner, per centage on repairs, &c., and the actual expenses of collecting the rents, as more particularly mentioned in the schedules annexed to the said last act, will fall to be deducted.*

April 22, 1799.

SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within Gordon's New Inn, at Aberdeen, upon Tuesday the 20th of August next, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS OF MICKLE WARTLE, and others, lying in the parish of Rayne, and sheriffdom of Aberdeen.

These lands, which consist of upwards of 740 acres, lie adjacent to the post town of Old Rain and Old Meldrum, and are at present almost all under lease. The rent is about 24*l.* but upon the expiry of the present leases a very considerable rise may be expected. The soil is capable of great improvement, which will be much facilitated by the canal and turnpike road: the former is in a very advanced state, and from the steps taken by the proprietors concerned, there is every probability of the latter being begun in the course of this summer. Both are to be carried from Aberdeen to the town of Inverurie, which is only a few miles distant from this property.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior, and for the accommodation of purchasers, a freehold qualification will be added.

The teinds, which are Bishops, are valued.

The title deeds and a plan of the lands are in the hands of Robert Dalrymple, writer in Edinburgh; and application for particulars may be made to him, or to Thomas Burnett, advocate in Aberdeen, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

SALE OF SAUCHRIE.

To be SOLD by private bargin, THE LANDS and ESTATE of SAUCHRIE, lying in the parish of Maybole and shire of Ayr, consisting of 7.5 English acres, three miles distant from Maybole, six from Ayr, and nearly the same distance from coal and lime, with easy access by good roads.

The free yearly rent of this estate, the public burdens being trifling, is 25*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* About 300 acres of the lands are inclosed and subdivided, the fields are in general well watered, and sheltered with hedge rows of old trees and broad belts of planting, all which are in a very thriving condition. There are nearly 40 acres of wood on this property, of considerable value, a great part of which may be cut at present with advantage. The estate is held feu of the Prince, is not thirled to any mill, and the teinds are exhausted.

The Mansion House is delightfully situated, with suitable offices and an excellent garden, the whole being calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family.

The farm houses are new and substantial. A purchaser may enter to the immediate possession of above 60 acres of valuable land surrounding the house. The estate and neighbouring country abound with game, and a fine troutting stream runs through the lands.

The title deeds and leases, with the plans and measurement of that estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Young, Esq. who has full power to conclude a sale by private bargin. A copy of the plans may also be seen in the hands of Thomas McLellan, writer in Ayr, who will furnish every other necessary information; and the house and gardens will be shown to any person who may apply for that purpose, at the Mansion-house of Sauchrie.

ESTATE IN PERTHSHIRE FOR SALE.

THE LORDSHIP of KINCARDINE, comprehending the Barony of Kincardine and Lands of Lurg, with the Teinds thereof included; the BARONY of TULLIALLAN, with the Right of Patronage of the Parish Church of Tulliallan, and sundry other Lands and Hereditaries, all lying in the Parish of Tullialan, and Sheriffdom of Perth.

This Estate is delightfully situated on the north side of the Firth of Forth, along which it stretches for upwards of three miles; being about four miles to the westward of Culross, three miles to the eastward of Clackmannan, and twelve miles from Stirling. It contains several extensive young plantations of Fir, interspersed with Oak and Larch, from ten to thirty years old; and a great quantity of thriving valuable full-grown Timber of various kinds, beautifully disposed through the grounds.

The whole estate abounds in coal, and in quarries of excellent free-stone, particularly the farm of Longannat, bordering on the Firth, where undertakers for building frequently employ quarries, there being a pier for shipping the stones. There is also iron-stone on some of the farms.

From the nature of the coast, and the great abundance of stone and timber the estate affords for embankments, a considerable tract of fine rich ground, not less than 200 acres, might be gained from the sea at a moderate expence.

The estate contains in whole 1686 acres Scots measure, whereof 663 acres are rich arable land, 230 acres pasture, 352 acres planting, 108 acres water, 8 acres stances for houses and yards, and 24 acres small feus. The present free rent is only about 13*l.* 1*s.* Sterling, of which about 9*l.* consists of feu-dues; but the greater part of the leases expire in 1800 and 1801, when a very considerable rise of rent may be depended on.

The valued rent is upwards of 24*l.* Scots, thereby affording six freehold qualifications in the county, as the whole estate holds of the Crown.

The old Castle of Tullialan is presently in ruins, but there are many eligible situations for building upon the lands.

The thriving and populous sea-port town of Kincardine, situated upon the estate, is erected into a burgh of barony. It possesses a safe and commodious haven, to which many vessels belong; and it is believed the inhabitants would cheerfully contribute towards building a pier. There are sundry waste spots of ground in the town, which, though not at present rented, may be fended out to advantage.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Dundas and Robertson, clerks to the signet, who are ready to treat for a sale by private bargin, and who are possessed of the title-deeds, a plan and measurement of the estate, and a report and estimate by the surveyor of the value of the farms, if out of lease.

Thomas Hutchinson, baron officer at Kincardine, will shew to the lands.

TO LET.

For such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, THE MILL of DUNTRUNE, together with between thirty and forty acres of rich arable Land. The Mill is situated within four measured miles of Dundee, has a very high fall, and constant supply of water. Entry at separation of crop 1799.

At the same place may be had a situation where machinery to a great extent may be erected, with any quantity of ground not exceeding two hundred acres, inclosed with stone dykes, and well watered. A Steading of Offices, substantially finished and staled, was built upon it within these few years. It may be entered to immediately.

Written proposals for a lease of either of the above may be given in to the proprietor at Duntrune, and such as are not accepted of will be kept secret, if required.

Alexander Smith, grieve at Duntrune, will shew the premises; and a plan of the New Fall will be seen in the hands of Mr Samuel Bell, architect in Dundee.

N. B. There is plenty of free stone in the lands.

LANDS, MILLS, AND LIME WORKS, IN THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

To be LET, for any number of years, and entered to at Whitsunday 1800.

THE LANDS AND BARONY OF HADDON,

v i z .	Acre.
West Quarter of Haddon,	363
Hall Quarter of ditto	330
East Quarter and Nottylees,	472
That Part of Wark Common lately set off at the division thereof	103
The Lime Quarries, with two Draw Kilns, and Land adjacent thereto,	15
Total,	1283

or thereby, lying in the parish of Sprouston, and will be let jointly or separately.

Alexander Trotter, officer in Haddon, will shew these farms.

A l s o ,	Acre.
Ormiston Mains,	212
East Side of West Mains,	214
West Side of ditto,	216
Ormiston Mill and Mill Lands,	88
Total,	630

or thereby, lying in the parish of Eckford, and will be let jointly or separately.

The tenants of the barony will shew these farms.

A l s o ,	Acre.
DYKES FARM, consisting of	294
or thereby, in the parish of Cavers.	
WESTLEYS FARM, about	96
in the parish of Halkirk.	
DOVESHAUGH MILL and Mill Lands, in the said parish, and HUNTAWHILL, about	39
lying in the parish of Bedrule.	

The forester of Wells will shew these farms.

Application to be made, and proposals in writing for a lease addressed to Mr Elliot at Wells, by Jedburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the New Session House of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Wednesday the 3d day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

A LL and Whole the LANDS and ESTATE of AIRIES, consisting of the Forty Shilling Land of Airies, and Forty Shilling Land of Knockbrake, with the teinds and pertinents, and Part of the Lands of Knocktym, all lying in the parish of Kirkcolm, and shire of Wigton.

The free rental of the lands, after paying all public burdens and fees, is 49*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Sterling, and the upset price is 12*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Sterling, being only twenty-five years purchase and all the lands are low rented.

There is an heritable right to the teinds, which are also valued.

The lands hold feu of the Earl of Galloway, for payment of a fee duty of 2*l.* yearly.

The title-deeds of the estate, which are clear, and the articles of roup, are to be seen in the office of Mr Murray, depute clerk of Session, and in the hands of Archibald Tod, W. S. to whom application may be made for further particulars.—Mr William Ross, Stranraer, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE OF ESTATES IN ARGYLE SHIRE.

THE ESTATES of BROLOSS and KILLEAN, in the Island of Mull, and the ESTATES of DRIMMIN and KINLOCHALINE, lying in the parish and district of Morvern, will be exposed to Sale by public roup, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of June 1799, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The above estates will be put up to sale in the lots, and at the upset prices following, viz.

Upset Prices, Sterling.

Lot I.—The Lands of Ardmillan and Kilpatrick, Ormsaig and Beoch L. 3209 5 8 8-12

II.—The Lands of Torranachtrach, Torrach, Torranachtrach, Killunaig, Kinlochcruden, Aird, and Carvalg 5172 16 3 8-12

III.—Kilfinian, Killinmore, Ardvarnish, Dariroch and Ulvait, with a yearly feu duty of 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Sterling, payable by Mr MacLean of Pennyross.

IV.—The Lands of Ballinahaird, Island of Inch or Inch-Kenneth, Tongue, Ballinahaird, Killumers, Miln and Miln Croft, and lands of Ballimeno 5855 15 0 8-12

N. B. The above four lots comprise the whole estate of Brolos, lying in the parish of Kilfinian, and Island of Mull.

V.—The Lands of KILLEAN, lying in the parish of Torosay, and Island of Mull 1618 22 10 8-12

VI.—The Lands of DRIMMIN, Achlinna, Drumbury, and Island of Ormsaig, comprising the estate of Drimmin, lying in the parish of Morven 7305 18 8-12

VII.—The Lands of Cloinlaid, Strone Murchash, Ulladill, Dorrilean, Achtorse, and Kinlochaline, with the Public House, Croft, and Salmon Fishing 6576 2 2 8-12

VIII.—The Lands of Auchranish, Dughary, Ullin, and Claggan 6021 10 1 8-12

N. B. The last two lots comprise the estate of Kinlochaline, lying in the parish of Morven.

Total Upset Prices, L. 40,803 13 8 8-12

The above upset prices are fixed at 25 years purchase of the free rental (excepting Pennyross feu duty, valued at 20 years purchase) but it is material to notice, that no separate value is put on the Kelp Shores of the Morvern Lands contained in lots 6, 7, and 8, though these shores afford a considerable annual profit, and are not let to the tenants with the lands; neither is any separate value put on the Woods in lots 7 and 8, though these Woods are proven to be worth 12*l.* Sterling.

There is an excellent mansion-house, with suitable office-houses, and a spacious garden on the lands Kilfinian, which are not separately valued, and the mansion-house of Drimmin, in lot 6th, is in the same situation.

There are promising appearances of coal, as well as of lead mines on the estate of Kinlochaline, which further contains inexhaustible quarries of lime stone and free stone.

The advantages arising to the whole lands from their lying chiefly on the sea coast, and from being amply supplied with game, will naturally occur to purchasers.

The whole lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyle, excepting the lands of Killean and Ullin, which hold feu of Mr Campbell of Comby.

The teinds of the Morvern lands are valued and exhausted. There are unexhausted teinds on the remaining lands in Mull, amounting altogether to 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* 5*s.*-12*t.* Sterling, on which, with the articles of roup, may also be seen in the office of Mr Bruce, depute clerk of Session.

Persons wishing to view the lands, may apply to Mr Dunn-Lachlan at Laudie, by Strontian, the factor on the estate.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeeshouse in Edinburgh, upon wednesday the 12th of June 1799, between the hours of one and two afternoon.